Mts. in the Organ Pipe National Monument on 23 Jan. 1966. Live material will be necessary before a firm diagnosis of this population can be made. Supposedly this species extends to the north and east into the Bates Mts., the Growler Mts., the Little Ajo Mts., and possibly the Sauceda Mts. The Sierra Pinta to the west and the Sierra del Pozo to the southeast are the abodes of races of *Micrarionta (Eremarionta) rowelli*.

The Agua Dulce Mts. have been erroneously marked on certain topographic maps as located within the Organ Pipe National Monument. The 1964, 15 minute series Agua Dulce quadrangle shows them correctly located just west of the Monument.

This locality represents the westernmost locality for *Sonorella* in southern Arizona. It also represents one of the lowest habitats for the genus. The vegetation is indicative of the Lower Sonoran life zone, consisting primarily of saguaro, organ pipe cactus, small-leaved palo verde, chuparosa, and desert lavender.

This species is named after Dr. Albert R. Mead, an eminent malacologist, who enabled the author to devote full time to the study of zoology in general and *Sonorella* in particular.

A NEW SPECIES OF KALENDYMA FROM MALAITA, SOLOMON ISLANDS

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

The species described below is the second known species in the genus *Kalendyma*. This genus was introduced by Gude for *Helix compluviatus* Cox, a rather remarkable land mollusk now placed in the Ariophantidae. The distinguishing character is a deep spiral groove which is developed a little above the whorl periphery. It is initiated just beyond the protoconch. Its function is unknown as the soft anatomy has never been studied.

The specific locality for *H. compluviatus* was unknown to Cox who had given only the "Solomon Islands" as its type locality. We have specimens collected in 1949 by J. R. Hood from "head of the Tenaru River, Guadalcanal Id., Solomon Islands at 1000 feet," so this island can be accepted as the type locality.

ARIOPHANTIDAE

KALENDYMA Gude

Kalendyma Gude, 1911, Proc. Malac. Soc. London 9:273 (type species, Helix compluviatus Cox).

KALENDYMA COMPLUVIATA (Cox)

Helix compluviatus Cox, 1871 [1872], Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 646, pl. 52, fig. 10 (Solomon Islands).

KALENDYMA VANDERRIETI, new species. Plate 3, figs. 1-2. Holotype. Mus. Comp. Zool. 260885, from Ataa, Malaita Island, Solomon Islands. Rev. J. Vander Riet collector, 1965.

Paratype. Mus Comp. Zool. 260886, from the same locality as the holotype.

Description. Shell depressed, minutely umbilicate, nearly smooth, shining and reaching about 12 mm. in greater diameter. Color a uniform brown. Whorls 51/2, convex, a little less so above the spiral groove. Spire depressed, dome-shaped and forming an angle of about 140°. Aperture auricular in outline. Outer lip simple with a slight reflection at the base near the columella. Umbilicus very small and partially concealed by the reflection of the columella. Suture deeply indented. Sculpture consisting of numerous, flattened, axial ridges above the spiral groove, and exceedingly fine growth lines below the groove. A little above the whorl periphery there is developed a spiral groove, deeply indentd on the outside and forming a ridge inside.

Measurements

Height	Gt. Diameter	Less. Diameter	
mm.	mm.	mm.	
7.5	12.5	12	Holotype
7.3	12.2	10.5	Paratype

Remarks. This new species differs mainly in size from that of K. compluviata. This latter species has 5 whorls and is 30 mm. in greater diameter, while vanderrieti has 51/2 whorls and is only 12.5 mm. in greater diameter. All other characters are similar.

FOUR NEW LAND SNAILS

BY LESLIE HUBRICHT

MESODON CLAUSUS TROSSULUS, new subspecies. Plate 3, fig. A-C.

The shell differs from that of Mesodon clausus clausus (Say) in having a broad reddish-brown revolving band just above the periphery. This band was present in all specimens collected and in all dead and immature shells seen.

Ht. 10.0 mm., Diam. 14.1 mm., Ap. Ht. 6.9 mm., Ap. Diam. 8.2 mm. Holotype.

Type locality. Alabama: Clarke Co.: base of bluff of Baileys